

# THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

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## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1898-1899.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1899.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

*May 31, 1899.*

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year just closing:

**Changes in the Board.** The membership of the Board has been broken during the year by the death of James Pollard, Esq., of Baltimore. Mr. Pollard was born in Virginia in 1842. He held the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and of Bachelor of Laws from The Columbian University, conferred in 1869. His membership in the Board dates from 1881. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Board upon being advised of the death of Mr. Pollard, and may be found in the record of the meeting of October 12, 1898.

It is well known to the Board that our esteemed colleague, Dr. Otis T. Mason, has suffered greatly from ill health for a year past. It has been a matter of great satisfaction to us all that Dr. Mason has been able to resume his regular professional appointments. His duties as Secretary of the Board, however, involved labors which could not fail to be burdensome, and January 11, 1899, he asked to be relieved of his office as Secretary. The Board could not do otherwise than accede to his request. Charles W. Needham, Esq., was appointed to the Secretaryship so vacated.

In the reorganization of the Law School Charles W. Needham, Esq., was made Professor of the History of Law, Trusts, and Trades Unions, and in the organization of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy Mr. Needham was made Dean and Professor of Comparative Jurisprudence, Transportation, and Interstate Commerce Law. According to the provisions of the Charter a person cannot be a Trustee and a Pro-

fessor at the same time. It became necessary, therefore, for Mr. Needham to be excused from his membership in the Board of Trustees, and his resignation was accepted January 11, 1899. Mr. Needham had served faithfully on the Board since 1893. His withdrawal from the Board was a matter of genuine regret to his colleagues, although that regret was tempered by the fact that he was to devote his energies to the enlargement of the Schools of Law. He is now serving in that capacity, and his service is proving of great value.

The death of the Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., of Bristol, Va., calls for special notice. For years **Death of Dr. Ryland.** Dr. Ryland has enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest graduate of Columbian. He graduated in the College class of 1826, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1831, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1860. From 1830 to 1844 Dr. Ryland was President of the Virginia Baptist Seminary. He was the founder and the first President of Richmond College, serving the institution for twenty-two years, from 1844 to 1866. Dr. Ryland died April 21, 1899, at the age of ninety-four.

#### CHANGES IN THE FACULTIES.

A number of changes have taken place in the Faculties of the different Schools during the year. They follow in order.

Prof. George Byrd Harrison, M. D., Professor **By Death.** in Paediatrics in the Medical School, died July 18, 1898. Dr. Harrison was born in Virginia in 1844, received his degree at the University of Virginia in 1879, and was appointed in the Medical School in 1884.

Dr. Nathan Smith Lincoln, Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the Medical School, died October 14, 1898. Dr. Lincoln received his Bachelor's degree from Dartmouth in 1850, his Master's in 1853, and his M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1853. He came to the University in 1857 as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, and continued in the service of this institution until the time of his death, with the exception of the time spent as a surgeon in the Army during the War of the Rebellion.

**By Resignation.**

## COLLEGE:

Prof. Charles W. Downing, A. M., Professor of Latin.

## CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL:

Prof. Elmer S. Farwell, Mech. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Henry R. Pyne, A. M., Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek.

Prof. Charles W. Downing, A. M., Professor of Latin.

## SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES:

Prof. Charles W. Downing, A. M., Professor of Latin

Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Lecturer on the History of Chemistry.

**By Appointment.**

## CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL:

Gustav Ayres, Mech. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

W. Edwin Priest, Assistant Professor of History.

Rev. Z. V. Spinoza, Assistant in Romance Languages.

Reed Paige Clark, A. B., Assistant in French.

Willbur F. Dales, Ph. D., from Acting Assistant Professor to Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek.

Prof. Charles W. Downing, Professor of Latin.

Cabell Whitehead, Ph. D., Lecturer on Metallurgy.

Peter Fireman, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry.

Winter F. Bowen, Assistant in Assaying.

Frederick C. Jones, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.

Christopher G. Storn, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.

Raymond Sayer, Instructor of the Perspective Class in the Department of Fine Arts as Applied to Architecture.

Charles S. Hyde, Ph. B., Assistant in German.

The following named have been promoted in each case from an instructorship to assistant professorship in their respective departments:

Thomas J. D. Fuller, Architecture.

Henderson Presnell, Library Science.

William P. Cutter, Library Science.  
 Domingo A. Usina, Applied Mathematics.  
 Henry A. Pressey, Civil Engineering.

GRADUATE SCHOOL :

Gustav Ayres, Mech. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.  
 Prof. Herbert Louis Rice, B. S., M. S., Professor of Astronomy.  
 Prof. Charles W. Downing, A. M., Professor of Latin.

LAW :

Edward C. Brandenburg, LL. M., Instructor in Procedure in Bankruptcy.  
 Walter C. Clephane, LL. M., Instructor in Moot Court Work.  
 Francis H. Stevens, LL. M., Instructor in Moot Court Work.  
 Charles Ray Dean, LL. B., Secretary of the Schools of Law.

MEDICAL :

Randolph B. Carmichael, M. D., Professor of Clinical Dermatology.  
 J. E. Jones, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
 Albert L. Lawrence, M. D., Junior Demonstrator of Chemistry.  
 Edward E. Richardson, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
 Benjamin F. Tiefenthaler, Assistant Demonstrator.  
 R. Washington, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

DENTAL SCHOOL :

Henry W. Johnson, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Charge of Dental Infirmary.

On nomination of the Dean of the School of Graduate Studies and with the approval of the Committee on that School, Assistant Professor Domingo A. Usina, C. E., was appointed Assistant Professor of Applied Mathematics in the School of Graduate Studies. At the same time the Departments of Applied Math-

ematics and of Mathematical Physics were combined and placed under the charge of Assistant Professor Usina. I respectfully recommend that this appointment be confirmed by the Board.

The resignation of Professor Downing leaves the Chair of Latin vacant. I recommend that Professor Mitchell Carroll, Ph. D., be made Acting Professor of Latin and Lecturer in Classical Archaeology for one year, at a salary of \$1,500.

The attendance during the year has been  
**Attendance.** exceedingly satisfactory. I had the honor one year ago to report that the enrollment for 1897-'98 considerably exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the University. It is a matter of gratification that an increase over last year can be reported for the present year. The total enrollment is 1,125, distributed through the different schools as follows:

Students in the College.....	104
Students in the Corcoran Scientific School .....	248
Students in the School of Graduate Studies.....	70
Students in the Law School.....	257
Students in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy .....	90
Students in the Medical School.....	213
Students in the Dental School .....	65
Students in the Summer School .....	78

The spirit of the students has been quite as gratifying as the attendance. There has been entire absence of disorder, and in nearly all of the schools unusual interest in the work is reported.

#### REPORTS OF DEANS.

The reports of the Deans of the different schools follow in order:

Dean Huntington reports:

**The Columbian College.** "The number of students enrolled for the year now closing is 104. Of these 42 are studying for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 35 for the degree of Bachelor of Science, and 27 are pursuing special courses of study.

The deportment of the students has generally been excellent, and but little discipline has been required.

As a Faculty, we greatly regret the withdrawal from us of our colleague, Prof. C. W. Downing, who has been compelled by protracted ill health to resign his position as professor of Latin in hope of finding elsewhere a more congenial climate. He had been but a short time with us, and yet long enough to cause both officers and students to look upon his retirement as a great loss to our institution.

And for other departments also which are still vacant there is an urgent demand for able professors.

The College is also in great need of a small library of the best books of reference for the use of the professors and students in each branch of study. Even a limited number of books of the highest authority in the several departments would do much for the promotion of study and investigation, and the absence of such helps is an obstacle to the success, thoroughness, and pleasure of college work."

Dean Hodgkins reports:

**The Corcoran Scientific School.** "The enrollment for the session has been 248, a number greater than for any previous year. The number of graduates will be twenty-four, distributed as follows:

Bachelor of Science in Architecture.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.....	4
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.....	3
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.....	3
Bachelor of Science in Geology and Mineralogy.....	1
Bachelor of Science in General Science.....	8
Bachelor of Science in Language and Literature....	1
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.....	3

The following table shows the number of students taking courses in each Department of Instruction, the number of hours of class-work actually given each week, and the number of instructors who gave courses:

Department.	Students.	Hours per week.	Instructors
Applied mathematics.....	28	13	2
Architecture.....	7	5	2
Astronomy.....	17	2	1
Biblical literature.....	5	3	1
Botany.....	11	4	1
Chemistry.....	79	6	6
Civil engineering.....	21	12	2
Drawing.....	47	4	2
Economics.....	6	6	2
English.....	69	13	1
Fine arts.....	46	9	3
Geodesy.....	4	1	1
Geology and mineralogy.....	35	6	2
German.....	39	6	2
Greek.....	10	6	1
History.....	15	6	2
Latin.....	14	8	1
Library science.....	26	15	3
Mathematics.....	110	20	2
Mechanical engineering.....	32	19	2
Philosophy.....	19	4	1
Physics and electricity.....	43	13	2
Romance languages.....	77	16	3

The hours given above are the hours of class-room work; additional hours are given to laboratory work, the Chemical Laboratory being open every evening in the week, four hours each evening, and the Physical and Mineralogical Laboratories being open two evenings each week.

From an inspection of the figures given above, it will be seen that, on an average, there have been one hundred and ninety-seven hours of recitation or class-work each week, in addition to the many hours of laboratory supervision and instruction. This is about three-fourths of all the work offered by the Faculty.

I cannot commend too highly the able and conscientious work of the Faculty. They give their time, their energy, their knowledge, generously and cheerfully, and receive in return a very inadequate money return. Taking the salaries paid in the College as a basis for an estimate, though those salaries are gen-

erally admitted to be too small for the amount and grade of work given, it will be found that the average amount paid in the College for teaching one hour a week through the session is one hundred and fifty dollars. The average in the Scientific School is about one-third of this, although the instruction given is as conscientious and as able as that in our College or in any other institution.

In considering the amounts received by the different instructors, it is to be remembered that with some exceptions, the University draws checks to the head of the department only, so that the Treasurer's report shows the amount paid to a department, and not to the individual teachers in the department. Since there is more than one active teacher in most of the departments, very few of those whose names are on the Treasurer's books actually receive for themselves alone the amounts stated in the records.

This work of the Faculty, faithful yet inadequately remunerated, is done under adverse circumstances and with insufficient equipment in books and apparatus. I know that you appreciate and deplore the difficulties under which we carry on the work of the School, but I feel it my duty to refer to them once more.

We are in urgent need of additional room. By various shiftings of rooms and hours we have provided recitation rooms this year; but with increasing numbers of students and an increasing demand for additional courses, our difficulties in this respect are growing greater. Several classes now meet in small rooms never intended for class-rooms, inadequate in size and unprovided with suitable blackboards. I recommend most earnestly that the room on the first floor, commonly known as the Post-Graduate room, be divided into two rooms. I understand that the architect estimates that the changes needed will cost less than three hundred dollars. This will be a small price to pay for the added conveniences and facilities for work.

I desire also to emphasize our need of better library facilities. It is impossible to do work of the grade and character we plan to do without a better and larger equipment in books and periodicals. We need standard books and reference books in every branch of learning, and our teaching suffers from the lack of such aids. I hope it will be found possible to make an appropriation for such aids.

In all departments where laboratory work is offered or desired we need further equipment. This applies particularly to the Departments of Architecture, Botany, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Fine Arts, Geology and Mineralogy, Mechanical Engineering, Physics and Electrical Engineering, and Zoölogy. Practical instruction is essential to a complete education in any of these lines, and our material equipment is incomplete in every one of them.

The professor of Chemistry states that the Fitch prize will not be awarded this year, and recommends that the amount of the prize be passed to the account of the Chemical Laboratory, to be expended for equipment and supplies. In this recommendation I very cordially concur.

I recommend further that the unexpended balance of the Carter Scholarship be appropriated for the equipment of the Department of Civil Engineering, and that the unexpended balance from the Powell scholarship be appropriated for the use of those Departments that are in greatest need of equipment and in which work would be taken by students holding Powell scholarships."

Dean Munroe reports:

**The School of  
Graduate Studies.**

"The total number of students admitted each year since the founding of the School is as follows:

1893-1894.....	24
1894-1895 .....	38
1895-1896.....	40
1896-1897.....	36
1897-1898.....	68
1898-1899.....	71

The students for the present year are distributed as follows :

For the degree of Civil Engineer.....	3
Electrical Engineer.....	1
Mechanical Engineer.....	1
Master of Science.....	15
Master of Arts.....	19
Doctor of Philosophy.....	25
Admitted in attendance .....	7

The degrees that have been conferred are:

	Ph. D.	M. A.	M. S.	C. E.	E. E.
1894.....	4	8	3		
1895.....	1	7	10		
1896.....	2	4	8		
1897.....	3	4	6		
1898.....	1	13	5	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	11	36	32	1	1
Total number of graduates.....					81

The candidates recommended for graduation for 1899 number as follows:

Master of Arts.....	10
Master of Science.....	10
Civil Engineer.....	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	22

The following changes have taken place in the Faculty. Mr. Gustave Ayres, M. E., has been appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering, vice Professor E. S. Farwell, resigned; Mr. Charles W. Downing has been appointed Professor of Latin; Mr. Herbert L. Rice, M. S., has been appointed Professor of Astronomy, and Mr. Domingo A. Usina, C. E., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Applied Mathematics. Owing to the resignation of Professor H. Carrington Bolton, Ph. D., the Chair of Bibliography and Bibliology is now vacant.

In the preparation of the material for the Catalogue recently issued many of the announcements have been rewritten, and it is believed that there is a nearer approach to that character of presentation which has been deemed suitable for a school of this character.

During the year the relations of this school with the Federation of Graduate Clubs has been perfected, and our announcement finds its place in the Graduate Hand-book for 1899. This connection is one which should be carefully maintained, as the Federation is working in an intelligent and practical way to develop and secure a high standing for the graduate schools and to fix a real value to the degrees awarded by them. The connection should be maintained more especially for the reason

that while in the long run they do useful work in forming a sound public opinion, yet such organizations are likely at times to be misled by temporary influences, and it is then the duty for the older and more experienced men to offer their counsel and exert their influence to correct these evils.

During the year, through the generosity of the eminent inventor, Mr. George Westinghouse, the Department of Mechanical Engineering of this school has received a gas engine and dynamos of the latest form, and, through the courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol, it has received on loan a gas engine and dynamo. This addition to our plant will be of great value in the courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, as well as for purposes of research in pure chemistry and physics, and the indications now are that there will be quite a number of students who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity.

In order to make these mechanisms of use and to maintain them in fit condition, it will be necessary to employ an engineer to operate and care for them. I advise that a man be employed who is also a skilled mechanic, so that under the direction of the Professor of Mechanical Engineering he may supervise the mechanical laboratory that we have been gradually developing and be able to care for the apparatus and construct special forms used in the other laboratories. I am convinced that if a suitable man can be obtained his employment will prove a real economy for the University.

An imperative need of this school felt by all its departments is that of a Reference Library. Happily, the abundance of memoirs, periodicals, and general literature, transactions of societies, and original documents in the libraries and archives of Washington, and the ease of access to them which is granted to students conducting researches, makes it unnecessary for this University to do what others less favorably placed must do, but we should have close at hand a collection of dictionaries, encyclopædias, lexicons, bibliographies, and general works of this class which our students may consult at any time.

I beg leave to again call attention to the need of a new chemical laboratory in a building apart from, but easy of access to, the other buildings of the University. An imperative reason for this is found in the constant danger of fire which exists in every chemical laboratory, and which would, as our laboratory

is now placed, involve the most important buildings that we now use. A second reason why such a change should be made is found in the crowded condition of the present building and the need of more room for the growth of the other departments, not only of this school, but of the other schools occupying the building. It is especially necessary to provide laboratory facilities for the Natural History Departments, for while the graduate students can find much of the material and many of the opportunities for special work in the museums, they should be provided here with the ordinary tools and requisites for laboratory research. A third reason for making this change is found in the rapid growth of chemical science, which is rendering such arrangements as we have to offer obsolete.

An important feature of the work of this school lies in the publication and distribution of the theses for which its degrees are awarded, for it is an essential feature of the publicity we seek in regard to the conditions upon which the bestowing of these degrees has been based. As now situated, we can only state that "candidates who receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are *expected* to have their theses printed as early as practicable after graduation, and to present fifty copies of the printed thesis to the University through the Dean, to be distributed among learned institutions;" and, as it would be an obvious hardship to compel graduates to bear this expense, we have been thus far compelled to rely entirely upon opportunity to print them in a more or less abbreviated form in such transactions of societies as we have had access to. It is essential that we should be able to *require* that the theses *shall be* printed; but to do this we should have at command a publication fund, the income of which will enable us to do this. Of course, such publications would become the property of the University, and might prove a source of income to the fund."

Dean Cox unfortunately has suffered from ill health during the closing weeks of the session, and asks to be excused from making a formal report this year. It should be stated, however, that the change of curriculum from a two-years' to a three-years' course, improving greatly the quality of the work, has apparently in no way lessened the number of students taking the course. It is doubtful whether the Law School has ever

come to the end of a session with better results to show than can be shown as the outcome of the work of the present year.

The most noteworthy event of the year for the University was the opening of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy.

The organization of the school was authorized by the Board at the annual meeting one year ago. The opening exercises proved a marked event in the educational life of Washington. It is probable that the audience was the most brilliant ever brought together in the city for an educational meeting. Dean Needham reports as follows:

"In presenting the first annual report upon the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, I may be permitted on behalf of the Faculty to express our appreciation of the support given and the facilities furnished to the School by the President and the Board of Trustees of the University, and to congratulate you on having established the first School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy in the United States. The extended notice which the School has received in the public press and from distinguished men; the uniform approval of its establishment and proposed work; the necessity of having men specially trained for the public and diplomatic service of the United States, and a body of lawyers thoroughly conversant with the subjects of comparative jurisprudence and international law to conduct proceedings before boards of international arbitration and commissions fully justify the wisdom of the Board in establishing this School.

The School was opened November 15, 1898, with appropriate ceremonies in University Hall. The President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, together with many other distinguished men in public life, honored the occasion with their presence. Addresses were delivered by B. L. Whitman, D. D., President of the University; Hon. John M. Harlan, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. David J. Brewer, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Hon. John W. Foster, LL. D., ex-Secretary of State, and the Dean.

The course outlined for the first year and the assignment of the educational work were as follows:

Conflict of Laws and Comparative Constitutional Law, by Professor Harlan. Each one hour per week, one-half year.

International Law, by Professor Brewer. One hour per week, one-half year.

History of Diplomacy and Treaties of the United States, by Professor Foster. One hour per week, one-half year.

Roman Law, by Professor Howe. One hour per week, one-half year.

Political Science, by the President. One hour per week.

Equity Pleading and Practice, by Professor Van Devanter. One hour per week.

Transportation and Interstate Commerce Law, by the Dean. One hour per week.

Special lectures have been given—one by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, upon finance, and two upon interstate commerce by Hon. Martin A. Knapp. Class conferences were held weekly upon the subjects taught.

Ninety men enrolled as students in this course for the first year—sixty as candidates for the degree of Master of Laws, and all with a view of taking the second year of the course and as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law or Master of Diplomacy. The attendance upon the classes has been uniform throughout the year as to numbers, and an unusual interest in the work has been shown by all the students.

The method of study followed has been by lectures, special courses of reading, and class conferences, the lectures covering the salient and important parts of the subject treated, the special courses of reading and study and the class conferences securing a full discussion of the subject. The interest of the students in the work has been very satisfactory to the Faculty.

Written examinations, seven in number, have been held. These examinations took place at the conclusion of the study upon each subject, and have been a very satisfactory test of the work and progress made by the students. Our rating has been upon the basis of 100 for perfect, and less than six have fallen below 70, while a majority of the class have been above 85 and a good number above 90 in their ratings.

In reviewing the whole year, we feel that the work has been even more satisfactory and successful than could have fairly

been anticipated. The academic year was shortened by beginning in November, and during the severe storm which prevailed in the winter our coal could not be delivered and the work had to be suspended for one week for want of heat in the building; otherwise the work has progressed without interruption.

The interest of the students in the welfare of the School has been manifested in many ways. By class action a subscription was raised among the students sufficient to purchase all the text-books used upon the subjects taught, and the books were contributed to the Library. In all of their planning they have had in view constantly the future as well as the present interests of the School. Many letters have been received from different parts of the country asking for catalogues and information that were directly traceable to letters written by our students to their friends and acquaintances, showing most kindly appreciation of the work.

In view of the success of the work during the first year, and considering the interest of our students and the large number of inquiries we have had from men who contemplate taking the course, and the general interest manifested in the School, we feel confident that, with the additions already made to our Faculty, good management and enlarged facilities, the coming year will be one of marked advance and prosperity.

The following additions have been made to the Faculty :

Hon. David J. Hill, LL. D., Assistant Secretary of State ; Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., for some time Minister to Spain ; Hon. William P. Wilson, Sc. D., Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum ; Hon. Martin A. Knapp, LL. D., Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission, and Professor Joseph French Johnson, A. B., of University of Pennsylvania.

The work for the first year-class, beginning October, 1899, will be substantially the same as that pursued during the past year.

The work and the assignments for the second-year class are as follows :

Political Science. One hour per week. The President.

History of Diplomacy of the United States, Organization of the State Department, Duties of Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, and International Arbitration. One hour per week. Professor Foster.

Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence of the United States. Professor Harlan.

History of European Diplomacy and Treaties and European Diplomats. One hour per week. Professor Hill.

Roman Law. One hour per week. Professor Howe.

Comparative Jurisprudence. In charge of the Dean. (Special lectures for each subject.) Three hours per week.

(a) History and General Principles of the Laws of India, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece.

(b) History and General Principles of Roman Law, derived from Greece and developed in Rome to the time of Justinian.

(c) A General View of the Law in Europe during the Middle Ages.

(d) The Extension of Roman Law into some of the Great Modern States.

(e) The Rise of the Common Law and its Extension into some of the Great Modern States.

(f) Jurisprudence of England and her Colonies, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Spain.

International Law. One hour per week, one-half year. Professor Brewer.

International Trade and Commercial Geography. One hour per week, one-half year. Professor Wilson.

Finance. One hour per week. Professor Johnson.

(a) Theory and Functions of Money. (b) Credits, or the Substitutes for Money. (c) Banking. International Payments and Foreign Exchange.

Public Finance.

(a) Organization of the Treasury Department. (b) Revenues—Internal and Customs. (c) Bond Issues. (d) Appropriations. (e) Disbursements.

Special Lectures.

Finance: Hon. Lyman J. Gage.

Jurisprudence of Spain: Hon. J. L. M. Curry.

Interstate Commerce: Hon. Martin A. Knapp.

The method of instruction in the second year will be by topical lectures, required courses of reading, and class discussions and conferences. All subjects are studied historically and comparatively, with a view to arriving at the present condition and

state of the law, thus fitting men for active and efficient service.

The enlarged work for the coming year necessarily means enlarged expenditure. While our income from tuitions will be greater, because there will be two classes and undoubtedly a larger number in the first-year class than there has been the present year, yet it has seemed wise to provide a special fund to aid in meeting current expenses next year.

In this connection we are pleased to report that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has made a liberal donation of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be used for the current expenses of the School for the coming year. For this generous gift we desire to express our sincere thanks. We feel sure that the expenses of the School will not hereafter be a burden upon the present resources of the University, but that any sums needed for expenses above the receipts from tuitions will be generously provided by friends of the School.

Successful as the work has been up to the present time, we believe that it can be improved, and that the School should be placed upon a permanent, self-sustaining and enduring basis.

The curriculum of the School can well be enlarged, so as to provide four distinct courses, with the privilege to students in either course of electing any studies which they may desire to take in the other courses. They may be arranged as follows:

#### 1. LAW COURSE:

Comparative Jurisprudence, Comparative Constitutional Law, International Law, Conflict of Laws, Transportation and Interstate Commerce Law, and Legal Bibliography and Biography.

#### 2. DIPLOMATIC COURSE:

History of the Diplomacy and Treaties of the United States, Organization of the State Department, Duties of Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, History of European Diplomacy and Treaties, European Diplomats, History of International Arbitration, Organization of Boards of Arbitration, Commercial and Statistical Geography, Comparative Commercial and Maritime Legislation, Possessions of the United States.

#### 3. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COURSE:

Theory and Functions of Money, Credits or the Substitutes for Money, Banking, International Payments and Foreign Ex-

change, Comparative Taxation, Public Finance, Organization of the Treasury Department, Internal Revenues and Customs, Bond Issues, Appropriations and Disbursement of Public Funds.

#### 4. GENERAL COURSE:

History of Political Ideas, Political Science, Comparative Administrative Organization, Political Economy, Foreign Commerce and Tariff Legislation, Comparative Civil Legislation, Comparative Colonial Policy and Legislation, Social and Industrial Economy, Public Health and Large Public Works, Parliamentary Law, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

The School would then furnish complete courses for men desiring to fit themselves for the higher walks of professional life and for the diplomatic and public service, and would provide a general course of culture in the broader subjects of national life.

Located in the city of Washington, with all of its facilities and opportunities for the study of these subjects, where students may meet representative men from every State in the Union and from all nations who are actively engaged in public life, the School has an unparalleled opportunity and an open field.

The permanent establishment of the School in a building of its own, and the permanent endowment of its work are essential to the full development of the plan above indicated. We believe that every effort should be made to induce some of our public spirited men of wealth to furnish sufficient money to purchase a site near the State Department, upon a prominent corner, and erect a building that would accommodate this School, with lecture, conference, library, and office rooms, and also containing consultation and meeting rooms for international boards of arbitration and commissions that meet in Washington. These commissions are now obliged to meet in hotels, and the Government would undoubtedly favor the plan of having their meetings in a building belonging to this School. This would furnish some income for the use of the rooms and would bring the School into connection with these boards and their work, which would be of inestimable value to us. We should be able to secure short courses of lectures from distinguished men of other nations attending upon the meetings of these boards, and the fact that the sessions were held in our building would give a very extended notice of the School and its work.

The ground for such a building in the location indicated could be purchased and a large and handsome building erected for an aggregate sum of two hundred and fifty thousand or three hundred thousand dollars.

An endowment is also necessary, and it may be raised in one of two ways: First, by a general contribution to a fund of not less than five hundred thousand dollars; or, second, by the endowment of chairs in the different courses, or by both of these methods. Fifty thousand dollars would make a very good endowment for any chair or lecture course, and one hundred thousand dollars would endow either one of the four general courses above outlined. We have many men of great wealth who are showing their deep interest in educational work and patriotic endeavor. A fair presentation of our work and plans, with the hearty coöperation and influence of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, would, we feel sure, secure these splendid results and establish the School upon a permanent and enduring basis, with ample facilities for doing this larger work.

The importance of the work and the popularity of the School are growing every day. With increased facilities, the best talent in all of its courses, and good management, there is no single organization existing today which gives promise of exercising wider or more beneficial influence upon the future political life and history of this nation. Thirty years ago commerce ran far beyond any State line, and today our trade, influence, and political activities have outgrown the national boundaries. We are a world power. To conduct this trade and exercise this influence wisely we must have an order of men specially fitted to consider and wisely determine international and diplomatic questions. The number of students in this field of learning will rapidly increase, and, if properly trained, their influence will be very great within the nation and international in its extent.

Happy is the man who, by liberal gifts of money, time, or talent, connects his name with such a work and such an order of men."

Dean de Schweinitz is in Berlin attending the Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In his absence, Acting Dean Shute reports as follows:

**The Medical School.** "During the past year the work of the Medical School of the University has been very satisfactory.

As Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz, the Dean of the Medical School, stated in his report to you last year, the large number of Medical and Dental students 'have taxed the capacity of our lecture-rooms and laboratories to the utmost, and emphasized the importance of our securing, at an early date, a new building, with larger lecture-rooms, larger laboratories, a better and larger dissecting room, and a comfortable reading-room for the students. From the time we began to make improvements in our laboratories there has been a steady increase in the number of students, and with more room and still better facilities, (and a more attractive building,) our school, I think, would in a very short time be the only medical school of any importance in the city.'

The Columbian University Hospital, made possible by the generous coöperation of yourself and the Board of Trustees, has been finished and successfully working since the last report of the Dean. Most excellent work has been accomplished in the Hospital, through which valuable clinical instruction has been imparted to the medical students. The educational value of the Medical School has been greatly enhanced through our possession of the University Hospital.

The professors and instructors have been attentive to their duties and the students have, as a rule, displayed enthusiasm and interest in their work. Dean de Schweinitz is at present in Berlin, Germany, attending the Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, having been appointed a delegate by the Secretary of State to represent the United States Government at the Congress."

Dean Lewis reports as follows:

**The Dental School.** "There were 65 students enrolled, divided as follows: In the freshmen class, 24; juniors, 20, and seniors, 21. In the senior class, 13; passed all examinations, 1; left the school, 4; decided to remain another year, 8. Three failed in their examinations. Of the 20 juniors, 14 qualified for entrance into the senior class of next year, 3 dropped out and 3 expressed a desire to take the examin-

ations in the fall. Of the 24 freshmen, 15 qualified for entrance into the junior class of next year, 4 decided to wait for the fall examination, and 5 failed to attend regularly. During the session 1897-'98 there were 70 students enrolled, so that this year sees a falling off of 5.

It happens as a curious coincidence that just 5 of our last-year students have obtained more or less remunerative employment from the National Government as a result of the war with Spain.

The real cause of the fact that the Dental School did not increase its attendance this year, plainly to my mind, is that a dental college recently started in this city (making the fourth) has a better building and vastly superior laboratory and clinical equipment, for these reasons attracting students who would otherwise have come to us.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that the laboratory and clinical equipment of the Dental School is inadequate in amount and antiquated in style."

Dean Salmon reports as follows:

**The Veterinary School.** "Replying to your note of the 10th instant, which reached the Department during my absence from the city, I regret that I can make no report as Dean of the Veterinary Department, further than to say that there have been no students entered since the establishment of the post-graduate school. I think this is due to the fact that veterinary schools everywhere have suffered for several years. I find that one of the schools in New York city, which only a few years ago regularly graduated fifty or more men annually, has only two graduates this year. Much as I regret this condition of affairs, I must advise that the veterinary course be dropped from the catalogue, at least until there is a revival of the interest in this profession and its work."

**The Library.** The attention of the Board has on many occasions been asked to the library of the literary departments of the University. It is unfortunate that we have nothing like a working library. A large library for a college in the city of Washington is of course unnecessary. The splendid collections available for advanced work make it

unnecessary to spend money in that direction. We do need, however, a working collection of books, and that we do not possess. The matter has lain heavily upon the minds of the College Faculty during the year, and they beg to submit the following recommendation. It should be understood that the paper was prepared by a Committee of the Faculty, acting under the appointment of the Faculty. The report of the committee was adopted by the Faculty, with the request that the President lay the recommendation before the Board of Trustees. This request I have now the honor to carry out.

"In obedience to your direction, your committee begs leave to report that a library is essential to the proper working of the Academic Departments of the Columbian University.

That at present we have no library.

That we urge that an appropriation be made for a general Reference Library, consisting of dictionaries, encyclopædias, and similar works; that limited and equal appropriations be made for special working libraries for each department.

That a librarian be appointed to take direct charge and supervision of the Reference Library, and to receive, catalogue, and issue books for permanent deposit in the Departmental Libraries, and to take an annual inventory of all the books in the Reference and Departmental Libraries.

That only such books be purchased for any Departmental Library as are selected by the head of that department.

That each head of department shall be asked to recommend books for the Reference Library that are suitable and necessary for the work in his department, and that in the purchase of books for this library they shall be, as nearly as possible, apportioned equally between the various departments."

The attention of the Board is called to the **Scholarships.** method of distributing scholarships in the College. By an ordinance of the Board six scholarships are annually assigned to students in the Washington high schools in addition to the Kendall scholarship. That makes seven scholarships yearly offered to local students on competitive examinations. Moreover, all these scholarships run through the entire four years of the College course. The result is that under normal conditions there are at all times in

the College 28 students enjoying full scholarships by special provision of the Board. There are in addition always some students who simply cannot attend College if they do not receive aid. The proportion of students holding scholarships in the College is therefore very large. The special point in the case may be found in the fact that the great majority of our College students are from Washington. That means that we are to secure the major portion of the College income, so far as fees are concerned, from local students. If local students are in large numbers exempted from College fees, there is no way to reduce the current deficit in the College accounts, which has assumed somewhat alarming proportions in recent years. I would respectfully call the attention of the Board to this matter, with the reminder that it is by their own ordinance that such disproportionately liberal provision has been made for students whose College expenses are reduced to the lowest possible point by the fact that they live at home and from whom, if at all, income from College fees must be expected.

The new office building on Fifth street was completed and ready for occupancy December 1, 1898. This building has been the subject of universal admiration. Part of the rooms are now occupied, and it is believed that the building will prove a wise investment of the Endowment Fund.

At the annual meeting in 1898 the Board authorized the erection of a building for the use of the Schools of Law. That building was occupied by the classes of the schools January 4, 1899. The evening preceding a reception to the friends of the law students was given. Since the opening of the building it has been in use continuously, and every new test applied to it furnishes additional proof of its thoroughly admirable character. The efficiency of the work of the Schools of Law has been greatly increased by this new equipment. The expenditure authorized by the board was \$40,000. The cost of the building, including all appointments, was approximately \$35,000. A brief description of the building follows in the words of the Committee of the Board appointed to supervise its erection and equipment:

**Description of  
Building.**

"Law Lecture Hall has a frontage on H street of  $61\frac{1}{2}$  feet by a depth of  $61\frac{1}{2}$  feet; it is three stories high, the top of the cornice being 49 feet above the grade of the sidewalk; under the first story there is an air space in which are the main steam-heating pipes and indirect radiators; this air space does not extend under the entrance hall, the floor of the hall being upon earth. The steam pipes are connected through an underground conduit with the boilers in the main building.

The building contains on the ground floor an office for the Dean of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, an office for the Dean of the Law School, an office for the Secretary of the Schools of Law, and Jurisprudence Hall, a lecture-room 30 by 50 feet in area.

On the second floor there is an office for the President, room for the Faculty, Lavatory, and two lecture-rooms, "A" and "B," each 28.34 feet by 30 feet in area.

On the third floor there are two rooms for Moot Courts, a reception-room, and a library, the library being  $30\frac{1}{2}$  by 58 feet in area. The reception room on this floor has an elliptical ceiling, with a ventilating screen opening into a space connected with the outer air by a large Emerson cap, and is arranged with benches, chairs, and table as a waiting and smoking room for the students.

The exterior of the building is faced on four sides with gray Ridgeway bricks, above a base of semi-vitrified paving-bricks with belt courses of terra cotta.

The walls of halls and stairways are faced with Toronto buff bricks, and the walls of the lavatory faced with glazed and red bricks.

The walls are of brick, the partitions separating the lecture-rooms in the second story being of macite. The stairs are of iron and slate, the floor of the lavatory is carried by iron beams and terra-cotta arches, paved with tile. The entrance hall is paved with brick, and in other portions of the building the construction is of wood.

The foundation flooring of the first-story offices and the Library is of oak; the balance of the flooring is of Alabama pine. The general wood foundation is of oak. The walls and ceilings are plastered with a quick-setting plaster. The general contract

included oak shelving in the Library and platforms and desks for the Moot Court rooms.

The entrance portico has columns of granits from Mitford, Massachusetts, with caps and entablature of Perth Amboy terra cotta.

The building is lighted with electric lights, the wiring being carried through iron pipes built into the brick-work as the walls were constructed. There are also gas pipes in the building, with outlets in each room, with one or more fixtures. The purpose, however, is to light the building with electricity. The three lecture halls are seated with orchestra chairs and tables furnished by the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company."

*Cost of Building.*

John McGregor's general contract.....	\$27,515 00
John McGregor's extras allowed .....	340 50
Royce & Marean, electrical wiring.....	585 40
Charles A. Muddiman, gas and electric fixtures....	362 45
A. F. Jouss, fireplace fixtures and window grates ...	121 40
Coomes & Co., painting .....	45 00
Haas & Sargeant, lettering.....	40 00
J. H. Corning, fire-irons, screens, etc., for grates....	83 00
Gas Company's main .....	26 50
Leaded glass windows.....	90 00
Jackson & Sharp, three benches ...	188 60
Jackson & Sharp, three reading desks.....	32 00
Architect's fees .....	1,500 00
Miss Grace Lincoln Temple.....	50 83
Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., seats for lecture halls .....	1,236 40
Total.....	<u><u>\$32,217 08</u></u>

*Additional Boiler.*

Zellers & Co., new boiler ..	\$874 00
Cement back of boiler.....	7 00
Rail back of boilers.....	11 67
Survey of lot .....	6 00
Total.....	<u><u>\$898 67</u></u>

*Furniture.*

## Jackson &amp; Sharp:

9 library tables.....	\$250 00
1 table for reception-room.....	37 00
	<hr/>
	\$287 00
	<hr/>

## W. B. Moses &amp; Sons:

3 oak double desks .....	\$120 00
9 oak side chairs .....	46 35
9 oak armchairs .....	69 75
6 S. and S. chairs .....	28 50
1 leather sofa, special.....	75 00
1 leather couch.....	32 00
90 oak bent wood chairs.....	112 50
1 oak desk (from App.).....	19 50
19½ yards olive velvet .....	34 13
19½ yards olive velvet, made and laid ...	2 93
15 yards lining .....	1 50
11¼ yards Savonmere .....	16 88
11¼ yards Savonmere, made and laid.....	1 69
7 yards lining .....	70
Moving desk, etc.....	2 00
2 brush mats.....	10 00
2 wire mats .....	8 00
1 oak wardrobe.....	9 50
Four extra shelves .....	1 50
1 brush rug.....	12 00
2 oak S. and S. chairs.....	12 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$635 70
	<hr/>

## CREDIT.

Returned sofa.....	\$32 00	
Item January 3 .....	2 00	
Item January 13.....	1 50	
	<hr/>	\$35 50
		<hr/>
1 roll-top desk and S. S. chair.....		\$600 20
		36 45
		<hr/>
		\$636 65
		<hr/>

Moving safe.....	\$6 00
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 1 typewriter and stand. ....	102 00
Woodward & Lothrop:	
120 bent wood chairs .....	120 00
4 rugs, \$40 each.....	160 00
Window shades.....	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$325 00
	<hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

Building and improvements.....	\$32,217 08
Additional boiler .....	898 67
Furniture and fittings. ....	1,356 65
	<hr/>
	\$34,472 40
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In concluding their report, the Committee heartily commend the architects, Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, for the very excellent plan of the building and their efficient and satisfactory services in superintending the construction thereof. They also acknowledge their obligations to Miss Grace Lincoln Temple for her valued services in selecting the colors for the interior painting and colored glass windows, and the rugs, carpets, and other fittings, making a harmonious and pleasing interior. They also commend the contractor, Mr. John McGregor, for his excellent work.

The only work to be done is the repavement of the first story hallway, which Mr. McGregor offers to do, without further cost to the University, during June, the pavement to be of broken marble, of the same character and kind as is used in the University Hospital, and also the flue to the fireplace in the first floor office-room, northwest corner, is to be changed without cost, to secure a better draft.

The Board have already been advised of the favorable action of Congress in regard to the **Charter and By-laws.** petition of the University for an amendment to the charter. By laws also have been adopted: The charter and by-laws of the University as now in force are given in full, as follows:

CHARTER, ORDINANCES, AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

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CHARTER.

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An act to incorporate the Columbian College in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be erected, and hereby is erected and established, in the District of Columbia, a college, for the sole and exclusive purpose of educating youth in the English, learned, and foreign languages, the liberal arts, sciences, and literature; the style and title of which shall be, and hereby is declared to be, "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia."

(Act of Congress, approved February 9, 1821.)

2. The first Trustees of the said College shall consist of the following persons, viz: Obadiah B. Brown, Luther Rice, Enoch Reynolds, Josiah Meigs, Spencer H. Cone, Daniel Brown, Return J. Meigs, Joseph Gibson, Joseph Cone, Thomas Corcoran, Burgis Allison, Thomas Sewall, and Joseph Thaw; which said Trustees, and their successors, shall forever hereafter be, and they are hereby declared to be, one body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, in deed and in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, by the name, style and title of "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia," by which name and title they, the said Trustees, and their successors, shall be competent and capable, at law and in equity, to take to themselves and their successors, for the use of the said College, any estate, in any messuage, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, and other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest, of any person or persons whatsoever: *Provided*, The same do not exceed, in the whole, the yearly value of twenty-five thousand dollars; and the

same messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and estate, real and personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm let, and place out on interest for the use of the said College, in such manner as to them shall seem most beneficial to the institution, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits, income and interest of the same, and to apply the same to the proper use and benefit of the said College; and by the same name to sue, commence, prosecute and defend, implead and be impleaded, in any courts of law and equity, and in all manner of suits and actions whatsoever, and generally, by and in the same name, to do and transact all and every, the business touching or concerning the premises. (*Ib.*)

3. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act to incorporate the Columbia College in the District of Columbia, approved February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same is hereby, so modified that said corporation shall be hereafter known and called by the name of The Columbia University, and in that name shall take, hold and manage all the estate and property now belonging to said College, or that may hereafter be conveyed, devised or bequeathed to said corporation by its original name: [and] that the restriction of the yearly value of the property of said corporation to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the said restriction is hereby, repealed.

(Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873.)

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall cause to be made for their use one common seal, with such devices and inscriptions thereon as they shall think proper, under and by which all deeds, diplomas, certificates, and acts of the said College, shall pass and be authenticated; and the same seal, at their pleasure, to break, and devise a new one.

(Act of Congress, approved February 9, 1821.)

5. The said Trustees shall be capable of doing and transacting all the business and concerns of the said College not otherwise provided for by this act; and particularly of making and enacting ordinances for the government of the said College; of electing and appointing the President, professors, and tutors for the said College; of agreeing with them for their salaries and sti-

pend, and removing them for misconduct, or breach of the laws of the institution; of appointing committees of their own body to carry into execution all and every the resolutions of the Board; of appointing a President, Treasurer, Secretary, stewards, managers, and other necessary and customary officers, for taking care of the estate and managing the concerns of the corporation; and generally, a majority of voices of the Board, or quorum of the said Trustees, at any semi-annual, occasional, or adjourned meeting, after notice given as aforesaid, shall determine all matters and things (although the same be not herein particularly mentioned) which shall occasionally arise, and be incidentally necessary to be determined and transacted by the said Trustees: *Provided, always,* That no ordinances shall be of force which shall be repugnant to this charter, or to the laws of the District of Columbia. (*Ib.*)

6. The Columbian University, on and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be under the management and control of a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty-two members; the President of the University shall be *ex officio* a member of said Board, and the remaining twenty-one shall be divided into three classes with seven members in each class; a majority of said Board shall be residents of the District of Columbia, and seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; that on or before the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, a meeting of the Trustees and Overseers of said University shall be held, and said meeting shall elect twenty-one trustees, seven of whom shall be designated to serve from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, until the annual meeting in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine; and seven from the same date until the annual meeting in nineteen hundred; and seven until the annual meeting in nineteen hundred and one. Two-thirds of said Trustees, and also the President of the University, shall be members of regular Baptist churches; that is to say, members of churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination; said Trustees so elected shall serve for the periods mentioned and until their successors are elected. On the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the terms of office of the present Trustees and Overseers

shall cease and determine, and thereupon the control and management of said University, its property and trusts, shall vest in the Board of Trustees elected as hereinabove provided and their successors.

(Act of Congress, approved March 18, 1898.)

7. At the annual meeting in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and annually thereafter, there shall be elected by the Board of Trustees seven trustees to fill the places of the class whose terms of office expire; and the Board of Trustees may prescribe in a by-law the mode of nominating persons for election as Trustees. A failure to elect Trustees at the annual meeting shall not create vacancies in the Board, but such election may be had and vacancies occurring during the year may be filled for the unexpired term by the Board at any general or special meeting. (*Ib.*)

8. The Board of Trustees provided for herein shall have, and they are hereby given, full power and authority to appoint and remove any and all officers, professors, lecturers, teachers, tutors, agents, and employees who are now or may hereafter be elected or appointed; they may, by a vote of two-thirds of all the Trustees constituting said Board, adopt and change by-laws for the conduct of the business and educational work of said University; they may appoint an executive committee composed of Trustees, designate the number and chairman thereof, with such powers and authority as are usually exercised by an executive committee, and which shall be conferred by the board, subject always to the control of the Board of Trustees; they may create and establish schools and departments of learning to be connected with and become a part of said University; they may receive, invest and administer endowments and gifts of money and property for the maintenance of educational work by said University, and by any department and chair thereof now established or which may hereafter be created or established by said University; and they shall have all the powers and authority heretofore granted to and vested in the trustees and overseers of said University. (*Ib.*)

9. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the Wednes-

day nearest the first day of June in each year; two other stated meetings shall be held on the second Wednesday of October and January in each year, and special meetings may be called by the President of the University or by the executive committee or by seven members of the Board of Trustees upon such notice and at such hour and place as may be designated in the by-laws; at all meetings any business necessary to be transacted may be considered and acted upon, and any meeting may be adjourned from time to time by the Trustees present, whether constituting a quorum or not, notice of such adjournment to be given, as of called meetings, to those Trustees not present. (*Id.*)

10. The terms of office of the President of the University, the Secretary, the Treasurer and other officers, professors, and lecturers, and the employment of agents and employes, and the title to all the property and rights in and management of the endowment funds of the University shall not be affected by the change of management herein provided for, but they shall continue and be subject to the control and management of the Board of Trustees hereby created the same as they are now subject to the control and management of the corporation. (*Id.*)

11. The head or chief master for the said College shall be called and styled "The President," and the masters thereof shall be called "professors and tutors," but neither President, professors, or tutors, while they remain such, shall ever be capable of the office of Trustee.

(Act of Congress, approved February 9, 1821.)

12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, professors, and tutors, or a majority of them, shall be called and styled "The Faculty of the College," which faculty shall have the power of enforcing the rules and regulations adopted by the Trustees for the government of the pupils, by rewarding or censuring them, and, finally, by suspending such of them as, after repeated admonitions, shall continue disobedient and refractory, until a determination of a quorum of the Trustees can be had; and of granting and confirming, by and with the approbation and consent of the Board of Trustees, signified by their mandamus, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, to such pupils of the institution, or others, who by their proficiency in

learning, or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in colleges; and to grant to such graduates, diplomas or certificates, under their common seal, and signed by the faculty, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation. (*Ib.*)

13. *And be it further enacted*, That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees; nor shall any person, either as President, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admittance into said College, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion. (*Ib.*)

14. *And be it further enacted*, That no misnomer of the said corporation shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest to or from the said corporation: *Provided*, The intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, will, devise, or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or from the said corporation. (*Ib.*)

15. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution of the said College, herein and hereby declared and established, shall be, and remain, the inviolate constitution of the said College forever; and the same shall not be altered, or alterable, by any ordinance or law of the said Trustees: *Provided*, That it may be lawful for the Congress of the United States to revoke and repeal this act, at any and at all times whenever they shall think fit so to do. (*Ib.*)

16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees to keep a regular book or journal, in which shall be entered, under their direction, besides an account of all their ordinary acts and proceedings, all the by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, which may be adopted by the said Board, for their own government, and for the government of the institution; also, a schedule of all the property and effects, real, personal, or mixed, which shall or may be vested in the said Trustees, for the use of the said College, by virtue of any gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, or otherwise, together with annual statements concerning the accounts and finances of the institution. (*Ib.*)

17. *And be it further enacted*, That the employment or application of the funds or income of the said corporation or any part thereof, for any purpose or object other than those expressed and defined in the first section of this act, or the investment thereof in any other mode than is described and provided in the second section thereof, shall be deemed and taken to be a forfeiture of all the rights and immunities derived from this act, and the same shall thenceforth cease and become null and void. (16.)

18. The Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, chartered by and organized and acting under the act of Congress approved February nine, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, may, from the proceeds of any sale of its property, apply such sum as may be needful to place its libraries, buildings, and apparatus of instruction in good condition, and execute all deeds needful to quiet the title of property already sold.

(Act Territorial Legislature, approved July 25, 1871.)

19. The Trustees shall, by ballot, elect from among the Trustees two suitable persons, one to be President and the other to be Treasurer and Secretary of said corporation and of the Board of Trustees, and by ballot elect such teachers, tutors, professors, lecturers, and President, and with such salaries and duties as said corporation may deem proper.

(Act Territorial Legislature, approved July 25, 1871.)

20. No real estate or other property shall, after the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy two, be disposed of by the Trustees, except by vote of the corporation or in pursuance of its ordinances.

(Act Territorial Legislature, approved July 25, 1871.)

21. The act for the relief of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, enacted by the Legislative Assembly of said District, and approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, be, and the same is hereby, approved and confirmed: *Provided*, That this act, nor the said act of the Legislative Assembly of the said District, shall be so construed as to authorize the said Columbian University to sell or use the proceeds of any sale of land granted by Congress to said institution for any purpose other than that expressed in the act of

incorporation, and the act granting any such land or real estate, or contrary to any will, devise, or grant of any land or real estate heretofore or hereafter made, by any person or persons to said institution.

(Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873.)

22. Hereafter the Treasurer and Secretary of said corporation, the Columbian University, need not be one person nor a member of the Trustees of said corporation, but the Trustees of said corporation, in convention assembled, shall annually elect by ballot two suitable persons from among the Trustees or not, as they may deem proper, one to be Treasurer and the other Secretary of said corporation and of the Board of Trustees.

(Act of Congress approved January 14, 1893.)

23. In case of the death, resignation, or inability to act of either the Treasurer or Secretary, the Board of Trustees shall have power to fill the vacancy until his successor is duly elected. (*Ib.*)

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## BY-LAWS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

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ADOPTED OCTOBER 12, 1898.

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## ARTICLE I.

*Term of Office and Duties of the President of the University.*

SECTION 1. The President of the University shall hold office for life, or until his resignation be accepted, or he be removed from office by the Board of Trustees; he shall be the Executive head of the University and of all its departments, exercising

such supervision and direction as will promote the efficiency of every department; he shall be responsible for the discipline of the University; he shall preside at the meetings of the Faculties, and be the official medium of communication between the Faculties and the Board of Trustees, and between the students of the University and the Board of Trustees; he shall recommend to the Board of Trustees appointments to the several Faculties; he shall be responsible for carrying out all measures officially agreed upon by the Faculties in regard to matters committed to them by the Board, and such measures concerning the internal administration of the University as the Board of Trustees may enact.

## ARTICLE II.

### *Meetings of the Board of Trustees.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian University shall take place on the Wednesday nearest the first day of June of each year, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

SEC. 2. Stated meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Wednesdays of October and January, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

SEC. 3. Notice of all stated meetings shall be mailed by the Secretary of the University to each member of the Board at least five days previous to the time of such meetings.

SEC. 4. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Secretary upon the request of the President of the University, of the Executive Committee, or of seven members of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 5. The call for special meetings shall state the nature of the business to be considered, and shall be mailed at least two days before the meeting is to be held.

SEC. 6. All meetings shall be held at the office of the Board of Trustees in the University Building, unless otherwise directed by the President of the University and signified in the notice.

## ARTICLE III.

*Quorum*

Seven members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business except the election of a President of the University, when a quorum shall consist of fourteen members.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Officers of the Board of Trustees.*

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting, after the election of Trustees, the Board shall proceed to organize by electing, by ballot, the following officers to serve one year and until their successors are elected and qualified: A chairman and a vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be chosen from among the members of the Board.

SEC. 2. In the event of a failure for any reason to so elect either or all of said officers, or in case of any vacancy from any cause, then an election may be held for the unexpired term at any meeting called for that purpose, a majority of all the Trustees being present.

SEC. 3. The officers shall perform such duties as are implied by their respective titles, and such as shall be prescribed by the By-Laws.

SEC. 4. During the absence or disability of the chairman, the vice-chairman shall have the authority and perform the duties of the office.

## ARTICLE V.

*Treasurer.*

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall give a bond, or shall be bonded in a security company, at the expense of the University, for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2. He shall keep all the funds of the University in such bank or banks as the Board of Trustees shall designate; he shall keep the trust funds, and the full account thereof, separate from the current or general funds and accounts of the University; he shall make monthly statements, showing the condition and investments of the trust funds, to the Executive Committee; he shall make a full printed report annually to the Board of Trustees, showing in detail the receipts from all sources and the disbursements during the year, and he shall at such other times make such reports as the Trustees may require.

SEC. 3. He shall make payments only by checks upon the bank, signed or countersigned by the President of the University, and only for investments, salaries, bills, and expenses authorized by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *Executive Committee.*

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee of seven members of the Board of Trustees, of which the President of the University and the Treasurer (when a member of the Board) shall be members *ex officio*. The other members of the committee shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall serve until the next annual meeting after their election and until their successors are elected. The Board shall designate one of the members of the committee to act as chairman.

SEC. 2. In case of inability to act on the part of any member of the committee his place may be filled *ad interim* by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. Four members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. The committee is hereby authorized to transact such business as may require attention between the regular meetings of the Board of Trustees, and shall report its proceedings to the regular meetings of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 5. Regular meetings of the committee shall be held monthly, and special meetings may be called by the Secretary whenever requested by the chairman of the committee.

SEC. 6. In case of inability to act on the part of the chairman of the committee, the committee may appoint a temporary chairman for the meeting, and the committee shall appoint a secretary of the committee, who shall keep in a bound volume a record of the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### *Auditing Committee.*

SECTION 1. At the regular meeting preceding the annual meeting the Board shall appoint an Auditing Committee, who shall carefully examine all the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers and report the result of their examination to the annual meeting of the Trustees.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### *Standing Committees.*

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting there shall be appointed a committee of three members for each school or department of the University, who shall visit and inspect the conditions and conduct of the school or department and make a written report thereon to the meetings of the Board of Trustees. All nominations to positions in the faculties, and all changes in the curriculum proposed by the President of the University shall be first submitted by him to the committee in charge of the school or department for its report thereon before action is taken by the Board of Trustees. Provisional appointments to any Faculty may be made by the President upon the nomination of the Dean of the Faculty and with the approval of the committee of the school immediately concerned, the appointment to hold good until the next meeting of the Board.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### *Sales of Land or Other Assets.*

SECTION 1. Real estate and securities of the University shall not be sold or disposed of except by direction of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2. All deeds and conveyances of real estate belonging to the University shall be signed by the President of the University and the Treasurer, and the same shall be acknowledged, attested, and the seal of the University attached thereto by the Secretary.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### *Amendments.*

SECTION 1. These By-laws may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Board by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### *Former By-Laws.*

SECTION 1. All By-Laws heretofore enacted are hereby repealed.

The year has been a good one in many ways. **Conclusion.** In attendance, in spirit, and in general efficiency we have clearly gained ground. The very fact of progress, however, has made the needs of the University more pressing than ever before. The one thing most needed at the present moment is money. Students are here. Teachers are here. More stand ready to come. The work could be broadened in every direction with larger resources. The Board of Trustees is composed of far-seeing, large-hearted men. The faculties and the students are hoping that through the wise planning and devoted effort of the Board the way will open to compass the increase of endowment, which will enable the University to realize the possibilities of the splendid field in which it is placed.

Respectfully submitted.

B. L. WHITMAN.